

POULTRY PACKED FOR CITY TRADE

Producers Must Carefully Study and Cater to Peculiar Requirements of Market.

NEAT PACKAGE IS ESSENTIAL

Specialists of Department of Agriculture Give Directions for Killing, Dressing and Packing—Dry Picking Favored.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Poultry profits often depend largely on the marketing, and the producer should study demands to learn how, where, and when to dispose of his products to the best advantage. It often pays to dress the fowl at home for certain markets, the difference between the prices for live and dressed fowl making it worth while.

Attractive appearance is of much importance in selling poultry; therefore, the producer who plans to market his poultry dressed should study the results of killing, dressing and packing, in order to prepare the products in the best possible manner. Requirements for dressing and packing vary somewhat in different markets, and he will pay the producer to learn any special demands of the distributing point to which he intends shipping.

Killing, Dressing, and Packing. The birds should be kept without feed from 18 to 24 hours before killing, unless they are to be drawn, special-ists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. In the latter case, they should have no feed for at least 10 hours before the killing. When to kill, suspend the fowl by the legs and, using a knife, cut the vein at the back of the throat through the mouth. As soon as this vein is cut, run the point of the knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain, which causes the bird to lose all sense of feeling. The fowl can be paralyzed almost by a blow on the head, instead of piercing the brain.

In most markets, dry-picked birds are preferred. Immediately after killing, while the bird is still bleeding, the picker removes the feathers, being careful not to tear the skin. If the picker waits until the bird is nearly



The Old-Fashioned Axe-and-Chopping Block Method of Killing Poultry for Market Is Rapidly Being Abandoned for the More Scientific Process Described in the Accompanying Article.

cold, removing the feathers will be more difficult. As soon as plucked, the fowls should be hung in a cool place until thoroughly cold. If the weather is warm and the fowls are to be packed in ice, they should be placed in a tank of ice water and left until all the animal heat has left the body.

When birds are scalded before removing the feathers, they are immersed in water slightly below the boiling point. The birds should be immersed three or four times and then plucked clean, care being taken to break the skin. Be careful not to over-scald, as this will cause the outer surface of the skin to rub the feathers off. The fowls should be scalded for 15 to 20 minutes. If the fowl is to be shipped dry, it should be hung up until the skin becomes thoroughly dry.

Poultry which is to be sold direct to the consumer should be drawn before it is cooled. Poultry which is sold to the market should not be drawn, as it will keep better. A little large enough to admit the fingers and from near the end of the keel bone toward the vent. Then cut carefully around the vent and pull out the intestines, leaving in all the other organs, unless the consumer's requirements are otherwise.

Should Be Packed Solidly. When the birds have been thoroughly cooled, they are ready for packing. Packages for dressed poultry vary, but they should be neat and small enough to be easily handled. Line the inside of the boxes or barrels with clean, unprinted paper, and pack the birds solidly, so they will not shift in the package, but be careful not to bruise them. For delivery to retail customers, pastboard boxes of sufficient size to hold one or two fowls are very attractive. When poultry is to be packed in ice, barrels are generally used, packing them with alternate layers of ice.

Hard Task for Cows. Making bricks without straw wasn't any harder task for the children of Israel than it is for cows to make good milk without plenty of pure drinking water.

Rich Feed for Horses. Horses worked very hard require rich feed, such as a good quality of the feed the easier it may be digested.

Prepare for Eggs. Hatch early and get eggs next winter. The use of a line distributor is the most convenient method of applying lime. Some forms may be applied through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill.

Some of the things essential to keep clean are the cows, the stables, the surroundings, the utensils, the milkers and the places where you keep the milk and the cream.

Wash Clothes Separately. Wash silk and woolen clothes separately.

COWPEAS FIRST USED AS FOOD FOR HUMANS

Earliest Published Record in America Was in 1798.

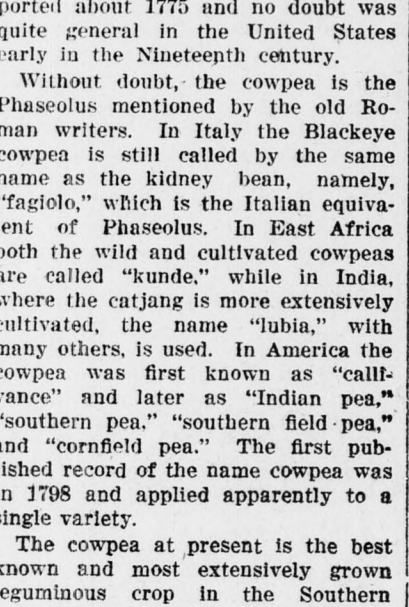
Plant at Present Is Best Known and Extensively Grown Leguminous Crop in Southern States—Can Be Grown in North.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The cowpea is undoubtedly a native of Central Africa. A wild plant differing little from the cultivated cowpea occurs throughout much of that continent. Hybrids of this wild plant and the cultivated cowpea are readily obtained. The cultivated cowpea consists of three main groups—the asparagus bean, the catjang, and the cowpea, each of which represents a group of varieties having much in common but connected through intermediate varieties. The cowpea is the most important of the three groups.

The large number and great diversity of cultivated varieties throughout Africa and over the southern half of Asia and the adjacent islands as well as the Mediterranean region of Europe indicate that the cowpea is of ancient cultivation for human food. It was early introduced in the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and was grown in North Carolina in 1714, probably coming from the West Indies. Its culture in Virginia was reported about 1775 and no doubt was quite general in the United States early in the Nineteenth century.

Without doubt, the cowpea is the legume mentioned by the old Roman writers. In Italy the Blackeye cowpea is still called by the same name as the kidney bean, namely, "fagioli," which is the Italian name of Phaseolus. In East Africa both the wild and cultivated cowpeas are called "kumbe," while in India, where the catjang is more extensively cultivated, the name "labia," with many others, is used. In America the cowpea was known as "catjang" and later as "Indian pea," "southern pea," "southern field pea," and "corncorn pea." The first published record of the name cowpea was in 1798 and applied apparently to a single variety.

The cowpea at present is the best known and most extensively grown leguminous crop in the Southern States, but it can be grown profitably much further north. Although it succeeds under a greater diversity of climatic soil, and cultural conditions than most other legumes, the best results are obtained in a warm, moist, and fertile soil, and the best production by the requirements and the best varieties of the crop.



ICE-HARVEST TIME AT HAND
Farmer Should Lay in Ample Supply for Cooling Milk and for Household Uses in Summer.

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IN LATEST WRAPS

Picturesque Garments for Afternoon and Evening.

Vogue for Dance-Fare and Restaurant Parties Creates Demand for Attractive Apparel.

Picturesque wraps—for afternoon as well as evening—are immensely popular this year. The ever increasing vogue of dance-fare and restaurant parties may be ascribed for this. Certain it is that the fashions of the present hour are extremely decorative—and becoming.

Some of the latest designs for evening wraps are so intricate that ordinary women feel a little afraid of them, but much of the elaboration is centered in the design itself—and in the linings chosen, for it is truly the art of linings.

Several different materials may be mingled in these mantles—those intended for afternoon wear as well as evening clothes. This is a specially practical fashion. Old garments, made of good materials, may be taken to pieces, reshaped and then continued. In this way very rich and beautiful effects may be obtained without a great outlay of money.

Take for example an exquisite evening wrap recently launched at Monte Carlo by Cecil Sorel. It was long, almost ankle-length, and it was made of several different materials—black chintilly lace, silver tissue and rust red satin—the latter used for the lining.



In addition to all this there was a shoulder cape, attached to the mantle all round the border, of seal muslin, and this cape was cut in wide dykes. It seemed as though the lower part of the cape depended from a long shoulder yoke, but in reality the cape had been a separate garment. There

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 20

THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 25:1-13. GOLDEN TEXT—Watch therefore; for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh—Matt. 25:13.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 25:1-13; Luke 12:41; 1 Tim. 4:13-14; 1 Pet. 5:8-9; 1 John 2:28. JUNIOR TOPIC—Being Ready. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Prepared for Emergencies. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Watchfulness.

This lesson is a part of the well-known Olivet discourse, giving a prophetic view of the course of time from its utterance, just before the crucifixion to the second advent of Christ. The order of events in the time are roughly speaking, as follows:

1. The moral condition of the world during Christ's absence (24:1-14). This is the period covered by the parable of chapter 13.

2. The appearance of the Antichrist (24:15-26).

3. The great advent (24:27-31), in which there will be mighty convulsions of nature, the mourning of the earth's tribes, and the gathering of the elect.

4. Varnings to God's people in view of the great advent (24:32-51), the time of advent unknown and unexpected.

5. Instructions to saints in view of the unexpectedness of His coming (25:1-13).

6. The judgment of the nations (25:31-46).

The present lesson is one of the two parables designed for the instruction of the saints in view of the coming of the Christ. It has a continuous application in the present time (Thess. 5:1-13; Titus 2:11-13).

1. The Foolish Virgins Took Lamps But No Oil With Them, (v. 1-13). Lamps signify Christian profession (Matt. 5:16), and oil, the Holy Spirit dwelling within him.

2. The Wise Virgins Took Lamps and Oil, (v. 14-13). Having the lamps and oil, the wise virgins were prepared for the coming of the Lord. The foolish virgins may have been of good character, but they were unprepared.

3. The wise virgins possessed both lamps and oil (v. 14). They made a prudent choice and had their lamps and oil ready for the coming of the Lord. The foolish virgins, however, had only lamps and no oil.

4. The wise virgins were prepared for the coming of the Lord. The foolish virgins, however, had only lamps and no oil.

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12. The wise virgins were prepared for the coming of the Lord. The foolish virgins, however, had only lamps and no oil.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, —; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.83; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, \$1.73; February, \$1.73; March, \$1.73; May, \$1.73 nominal.

Corn—Contract, spot, 77c; February delivery, 77c; March, 77c; May, 77c. Cob Corn is quotable at \$3.75@3.85 per barrel, for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47¢; No. 3 white, 46¢; No. 2 Western, export, spot, \$1.63; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, \$1.60@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, \$26@26.50; No. 2 timothy, \$25@25.50; No. 3 timothy, \$24@24.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$24@24.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$23@23.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$23@23.50; No. 2 clover, mixed, \$22@22.50; No. 1 clover, \$21@21.50; No. 2 clover, \$20@20.50; sample hay, \$15@20.

Straw—Standard timothy, \$26@26.50; No. 2 timothy, \$25@25.50; No. 3 timothy, \$24@24.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$24@24.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$23@23.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$23@23.50; No. 2 clover, mixed, \$22@22.50; No. 1 clover, \$21@21.50; No. 2 clover, \$20@20.50; sample hay, \$15@20.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extra, 48¢; do, firsts, 47¢; do, Western prints, 1/2 pound, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 1 pound, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 2 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 4 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 8 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 16 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 32 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 64 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 128 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 256 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 512 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 1024 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 2048 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 4096 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 8192 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 16384 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 32768 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 65536 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 131072 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 262144 pounds, extra, 50¢; do, firsts, 49¢; do, 524288 pounds, extra, 50¢; 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